The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6801.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 26 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 27th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 25th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. G. Pearse, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE IMPERIALE DE NAVIGATION SEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	Without food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 50 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the S. S. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Mastino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 25th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£18	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Alexandria, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. and Messageries Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which, in regard to the service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced European staff on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense ranging from £7 to £15.

Passengers by P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the ports located at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Deck	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to take their Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 240 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128 „ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206 „ 156-8

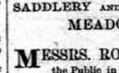
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, (2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	13
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses and Harnesses, being the property of J. A. Rose, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill, Bungalow No. 78, Mount Wilderness.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock noon exactly, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, hanging Argand Lamp, Piano, Carriages, Horses and Harnesses, &c., &c., being the property of the abovenamed Gentleman.

Further particulars will be given hereafter. The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STREETON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S. S. PARAGUAY, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTEENTH CALL of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per SHARE in this Company is made payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandvee Bunder, No. 149, Doongree Coolee Street, on or before the 1st day of January 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date he will be charged Interest on the amount payable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates of Shares will be required to be deposited with the undersigned for endorsement of the Call thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 149, Doongree Coolee Street, Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. ROWLAND and Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they have just received, per S. S. BARODA, from first class Manufacturers in London, a large supply of Articles of superior make and to order, as follows:—

English made plated and brass mounted Single and Double Harness.
Fancy Gig and Carriage Bridle Fronts, and fancy Whalebone Rosettes.
Fancy Pad Cloths with and without chain borders.
Flat and Round Gig and Carriage Reins.
All over Hogskin, Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles.
Boys' and Girls' plain and Worked Pitches.
Weymouth, Pelham and Snaffle Bridles.
Ladies' flat and round Weymouth Bridles.
Martingales with plated and covered buckles and Rings.
Strong spare Girths and Stirrup Leathers.
Best steel assorted Bits with plain and fancy Cheeks and Bosses.
Officer's Bits and T Bradoons with Curbs and Hooks, and Universal Bozzo chains with Spring Hooks.
Bit Burnishers of assorted sizes.
Assorted best Stirrup Irons.
Ladies' Victoria Stirrups and Slippers.
Robinson's Head Collars, Stable Collars, and Web Halters.
Assortment of fancy striped Rugs and Dagging of various Colours.
Best Kersey suits of Horse Clothing complete with Woollen Rollers.
Prince's Check of various qualities for making up light Horse Clothing.
Spare Woollen Rollers and Kersey Knee Caps.
Linen and Serge Bandages.
Webbed, Waterloo and Race Curry Combs.
Clipping and Trimming Combs and Scissors.
Tidmarsh's Universal Horse Clippers with Oil Stoves, Farriers Knives and Hoof Picks.
Solid and Barred Leather, Dressing Muzzles.
Plated Hunting and Racing Spurs with assorted necks.
Steel Regimental Spurs with Boxes.
Swan Neck, German Silver and Brass Bell.
Room Spurs with Boxes.
Light Dress Spurs with Swan Necks.
A variety of Screw Spurs of German silver, polished steel and blacks (which can be screwed easily into the heel of any boot or shoe).
Horse Scrapers, Hoof Brushes, Mane and Tail Brushes, Water, Oil, Spoke, and Dandy Brushes.
Best polished steel Pole Chains.
Whips in great varieties with Brandard Silver and plated Mounts, such as Ladies' and Gent's Riding, Driving, and Hunting Whips.
Handsome Cab and Four-in-Hand Whips.
Postillion and Dog Whips.
Assorted Patent Whip Sockets.
Gent's Walking and Riding Canes, silver mounted.
Metal Mane Drags, with or without Buck Handles.
German silver, steel, and fancy leather Dog Collars and Dog Whistles.
Harris's Polishing Paste and Harness Composition.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.

All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.

Apollo Street, 18th November 1870.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by

J. A. NEWNHAM,
at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,

is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only. One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk

Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the World.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Henry Wingfield Burnett, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS can be attended to.

E. S. BEAMISH, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 19th November 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be paid at this Office to the shareholders in India, on and after MONDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 P.M. of WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. for PAINTING or VARNISHING the IRON and WOOD WORK of the APOLLO BUNDER SHED and OFFICES, &c., and the LAMP POSTS on the PIER.

Only Europe boiled Linseed Oil to be used in the preparation of the Paint.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Painting, &c."

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I.N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 11th November 1870.

NOTICE.—GALDINO JOSE NUNES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of the GALDINO JOSE NUNES, late of Gulhumane, in the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, in Africa, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 9th February 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were on the Sixth day of August 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before the 20th day of November 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to JOAO DE JESSUS MARIA, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Purmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Kessowjee Dewjee, Esq
Lukhmichund Nensee, Esq	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Raghunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee, and seconded by Mr. Jaishund Jeevram.—"That Mr. Tribhoowandass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Raghunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Naorojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Naorojee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Mooleh and Khoosall, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Raghunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Naorojee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J A J Shaw and Beramjee Naorojee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 2,00,03,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on the Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates per cent.

On gold, silver and sovereigns ½ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, ½ per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of ⅛ pie per cent. for the Agency Business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA JOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICES.

TO AVOID FRAUD.

GENUINE PATECK WATCHES bear the TRADE MARK not only on the WATCH CASE, but also have the same stamped on the PLATE of the WORKS, to which the attention is drawn of Dealers and the Public in general.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale, by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES, &c., &c.
GLASS INSULATORS, in various colours, for Pianoforte.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country-made, FANCY COUNTERPANES, large BLANKETS White and Crimson, ACHALALAN STRIPED BLANKETS, RAILWAY RUGS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

READING and TABLE LAMPS.
German silver and brass READING LAMPS with milk glass shades.
ORNAMENTAL TABLE LAMPS, for Kerosine Oil.
J. NEUBERG.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS. Can specially be recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.
J. NEUBERG.

PRINTERS' and BOOK-BINDERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS.
Agents to Hughes and Kimber,
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, Thos. Bear's.

CHEROOTS.	Trichinopoly.
Ditto	Thompson's Muster.
Ditto	Dawson's ditto.
Ditto	Pondicherry.
Ditto	Burmah.
Ditto	Babington's.

J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Pategt Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salicrubiei) ..... Rs. 1 „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	500
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	150
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
20,000	272	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
60,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,096	250	all	12½ p.ct.	National Bank of India	118
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,950 nl.
500	2,500	all	125 ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,400
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
160	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	950
66	150	150	...	Broach Mills	100
800	150	90	...	Do. New	104
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,050
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	965
800	1,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,040
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,550

*Purchaser for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,550
9,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	156
1,750	2,000	2 0	Nil	Mazagon Land	262
4,000	2,000	1,498	Nil	Port Canning	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	420	218.8.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	100	1.5 do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 1	15.16.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	96.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	7 do.	Albion Co. Kurrachee	680
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	1,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	25 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	6 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,500	all	9 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
150	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	4,000	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
200	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	980
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,225
1,000	1,000	2,000	50 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	550
2,000	400	350	35 do.	Mofus. Press & Co.	375
125	2,500	all	300*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Vinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	1,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	840
1,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
...	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
...	38	19½	...	Do. China	1
...	250	2	Mar. '65	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
20,000	10	Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula	6
20,000	65½	May '67		Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
...	3,500	1,484	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10
...	5,000	1,700	...	Bombay Sh.	35

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Rs. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Rs. 10 2d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 10 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 114.
Calcutta	At sight	100 ½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99 3d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent.	106
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years do. do.	106
5 years' do do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do: Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—18TH NOVEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 98-2, and one lot at Rs 98-4, or 1-12 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents of 1866-67 at Rs 107, and small sums at Rs 107-4.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs 120.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 750 per £20.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, yesterday, at Rs 242½.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 375.

Assam Tea Co's shares at Rs 195.

Bishnauth Tea Co's contributory shares at Rs 26 discount, or Rs 24 per share.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Plowden, Captain, Madras Infantry, on medical certificate, from Madras.

Naylor, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Sholapore.

Watt, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Bain, Assistant Surgeon, 8th The King's Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Franklin, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Connor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Unattached, to England.

Beck: Lieutenant, Royals, to England.

Baldam, Lieutenant, 6th Bengal Rifles, on duty, to Beypore.

Brambent, Captain, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Aden.

Sturrock, Colonel, Madras Army, to join, to Madras.

Pont, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, to Madras.

Morse, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Tucker, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Bayley, Captain, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to England.

Astley, Major, 40th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kolapore.

Dudley, Assistant Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Layard, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

Close, Major, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Madras.

Thompson, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Saugor.

Floyd, Captain, 20th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Gore, Captain, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Jackson, Ensign, Quartermaster General's Department, on medical certificate, to England.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 11th November 1870.

Captain W. G. Carr, Staff Corps, having been granted leave of absence on private affairs, vacates under regulation his appointment as officiating Quarter Master of the 9th Native Infantry, is re-appointed officiating Quarter Master of the above Corps, with effect from the 29th October 1870.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Colonel E. A. H. Webb, C. S. I., Staff Corps, to General duty at Madras.

Lieut.-Col. L. Buck from Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Comd. 31st L. I., to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 31st Light Infantry.

Major H. D. B. Smith, from officiating Wing Officer 31st L. I., to Wing Officer 3 at Light Infantry.

Major W. Ramsay, from officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 10th N. I., to Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Comd 10th. N. I., vice Gahagan, who vacates.

Lieut. F. J. Lawder, from attached 17th N. I., to Quarter Master 10th Native Infantry.

Asst. Surgn. H. G. Hall, from Depy Inspr.-Genl's Dept., Hyderabad Subsy. Force, to do duty 2nd Batty., 24th Foot, under the provision of para. 21, page 24 of the revised Medical Code.

Asst. Surgn. C. T. H. Spencer, Depy Inspr.-Genl's Dept., Mysore Division, to do duty Head Qrr. D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under the provisions of para. 21, page 24 of the revised Medical Code.

14th November.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers having arrived from England for duty in the Madras Presidency, they are directed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and will proceed to Bangalore and report themselves to the Commandant accordingly :—

Lieutenant A. W. Smart, Lieutenant C. C. Rawson, Royal Engineers.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut.-Colonel Smith, from Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Comd. 36th N. I., to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 36th Native Infantry.

Major R. V. Handyside, from officiating Wing Officer 33rd Light Infantry, to Wing Officer 36th Native Infantry, to join.

Major R. T. Snow, from officiating Wing Officer 36th Native Infantry, to general duty, Pegu Division.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Ogilvy, 20th October 1870,

Lieutenant J. J. Fletcher, attached 33rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Hingolee, 20th October 1870.

Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, 6th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Trichinopoly, 20th October 1870.

Captain W. A. Cheke, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ellary, 20th October 1870.

Captain G. Hatchell, 60th Rifles.

Kamptee, 20th October 1870.

Lieutenant C. M. A. Morant, Madras Cavalry, general list, attached 1st Light Cavalry.

Bangalore, 20th October 1870.

Private Riley, 16th Lancers.

Madras, 7th November 1870.

Lieutenant G. C. Cooper, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. R. B. Byrch, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign G. C Fenwick, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has passed the high proficiency test in the Hindustani language.

Madras, 7th November 1870.

Lieutenant J. W. S. Butler, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Mangalore, 20th October 1870.

Sergeant-Major S. Dean, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bangalore, 20th October 1870.

Cornet E. O. McCausland, 16th Lancers.

Assistant Surgeon E. McCrystal.

Sergeant-Major Brown, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Colour Sergeant E. Rawlings, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Bombardier F. C. Dank, Royal Artillery.

Gunner J. Jones, Royal Artillery.

Private V. Tindall, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Major G. Delap Beresford, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mysore Division, from date of departure to 31st December 1870— privilege leave.

45th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon T. Wood, M.D., to England on medical certificate, per overland route, to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot.—Captain J. Talbot, to England on medical certificate, per first Overland Troop Ship.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant S. T. Magan, Adjutant 25th Native Infantry, from 1st November 1870 or date of departure—Bombay s. c., to appear before a medical board.

General List.—Lieutenant H. T. H. Baber, 2nd Wing Subaltern 29th Native Infantry, for 6 months, from date of arrival of the 29th Native Infantry at Secunderabad —Madras, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866.

Medical Dept.—Surgeon H. J. Beach, from 1st November 1870, or date of departure—Madras s. c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Colr bdis	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 2560 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, Nov. 17.
	Mount Royal	Wilmarth	Newcastle, July 23.
	Winslow	Domandarial	Rangoon, Sept. 23.
	Paraguay (s)	Williams	London, Oct. 11.
	Gertrude	Dewar	Rangoon, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Australia.
	Braemar	Griffiths	Akyab.
	Kerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Abyssinia (s)	Gray	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Tivoli	Lontit	Rangoon.
	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Curme	Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Wimbledon, Christie, to Galle.

Ship Glensannox, Jenkins, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch.

Steamer Madras, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

Nov.	ARRIVAL.	
18	Moulmein (s)	Ewart.....Akyab, Nov. 15.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo, 50 kegs iron nails and 6 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 50 cases brandy, King, King and Co.; 20 cases candles, 10 cases hock still and 10 cases burgundy, John S. Elmore & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 40 cases copper sheet barge, Hurjeevun Nathoo; 11 cases brass wire, and 20 cases candles, John S. Elmore & Co.; 1 case paper and envelopes, Dorabjee Cursetjee; 8 cases stout, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hawarden Castle, 40 cases sheet zinc, T. F. Punnett.

North Tyne (s), 25 bales water twist, Dossa Dharsee; 40 kegs soft soap, Ebram Abdool Currem; 5 cases saddlery, Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondhy; 9 cases brass sheets, Keekabhoy dumjee; 40 bales water twist, A. J. Kinloch & Co.; 1 case hardware, Oriental S. & W. Company; 11 casks clay, Oriental S. and W. Company.

FROM SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 10 cases white madapollams, Gaddam & Co.; 20 bales turkey red yarn, B. & A. Hormusjee; 1 case stationery, Byramjee Furdoonjee & Co.

China (s), 2 cases perfumery, and 9 cases haberdashery, &c., The London A. & A. Company (Limited).

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 138 cases oilbanum, Cassumbhoy Naujee; 200 bags galls, Soondercass Vagjee.

Baroda (s), 17 bales cow hides, Hajee Ebram Jeytaker.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caranjah, 39 bales cotton, Purmanund Girdhur; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram; 1,080 bundles coir yarn, Soondercass Mooljee.

Victoria Cross, 200 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Soorjee; 127 bales cotton, Megraz Juggonath.

North Tyne, (s), 63 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Luckmedass Narronjee; 80 bales wool, Poonja Gungadhur; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 2 bales wool, Poonja, Gungajul.

Gitana, 27 bales cotton, Custoorchund Sona; 46 bales cotton Mudon Dewsee.

Ellen Bales, 73 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopall.

Euphrates, (s), 55 bales cotton, Guneshdass Thakordass; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Baroda (s), 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, Doongursey Gopejee; 100 bales wool, Toolsidass Callianjee.

The Foundling, 20 bales cotton, Dyaljee Leladhur; 25 bales wool, Nursee Vittuldass; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touchée & Co.; 25 bales wool, Damodhur Dyaljee; 20 bales cotton, Hajee Meeruz Shaffee Mushkee.

Balkamah, 375 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s). 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Baroda (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touchée & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 65 bales cotton, Nuthoomull Goverdhundass; 15 chests Malwa opium, Dwarkadass Kessowjee; 8 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 809 packages E. teeth, Abdool Raymon Fazul; 19 chests Malwa opium, Remedes Brothers & Co.; 75 chests Malwa opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghadee & Co.; 10½ bales cotton, H. M. Ebram and M. Jaffer; 131 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon; 15 chests Malwa opium, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 36 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 40 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, Ragoonath Jugnath; 291 packages E. teeth and 7 bundles E. teeth, Currirabhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 50 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 10 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 1 chest Malwa opium, Nanchund Janarechund; 15 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Guneshdass; 11 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Benar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wandeil, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chall-gaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	7-30 A.M.	...	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the Towns on the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggar and Senoor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For all ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	...	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Wadwan	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooles, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bankhy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 28; December 12, 26.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,

Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
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Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
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Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 4 ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—DYET—November 21st, at Byculla Church, Henry Reade Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, to Alice Matilda, youngest daughter of A. Dyet, Esq., of Carshalton, Surrey.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HALDEN—November 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Halden, Esq., of the Bengal Pilot Service, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

ELSEWHERE we reprint from the *Pall Mall Budget* some interesting extracts setting forth the views suggested to a keen Persian by the struggle in Europe. They must have been written before the Russian Government thought fit to re-open the Eastern question, and were therefore not suggested by that serious incident. Feruk Khan starts with the strong opinion that the great danger for the East would arrive when France had need of a Russian alliance; and we may admit the correctness of that assertion with certain limitations. As long as Germany is not compactly organized, an alliance between Russia and France will be an indubitable peril; once organize Germany and the peril becomes very much less grave. For the sentiment as well as the interest of Germany is touched by the designs of Russia, and sure of allies in England and Austria, the three powers would be more than a match for the other two. Moreover, the Germans and Austria, whenever they deem it expedient, whenever the exigencies of the moment demand it, can raise the Polish question, and disturb Western Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea. At this moment it is true, Germany and France practically neutralize each other so far as the Eastern question is concerned; but the war cannot endure for ever, nor can the "gratitude" of the Prussian to the Russian Court—if it exist—shape the ulterior policy of the German people. At no distant day Germany must come into relations of antagonism to Russia, and then the feelings and pre-possessions of a Court policy will be swept away. Feruk Khan is in error when he thinks that the triumph of France would avert the isolation of England and the overthrow of Germany as the result of a Franco-Russian alliance. If France were to triumph, the East, whether regarded from a Persian or British point of view, would be still in great danger. Ever since the Crimean War France has coquetted with Russia, just as she did more than forty years ago; and, had not a war been needed to glorify "the dynasty," there would have been no Anglo-French alliance at all. We see how deeply the idea that France is the *enfant terrible* of Europe, who must be humoured, has spread, since even Feruk Khan, as if he were M. Chauvin himself, says "a vanquished and invaded France would be forced to sacrifice the East, and, if needs be, the whole world, in order to save her own existence." A general and permanent peace may be as distant as ever; but there is not the most remote chance of such a peace until the favourite notion of Frenchmen, that anything they do not approve shall not be done, has been completely rooted up. Neither the Germans nor the English can place any solid confidence in peace, because they know that, at any time, France, to use Carlyle's much quoted phrase, may launch "a bolt out of the blue." The same remark applies to Russia. As far as Germany and England are concerned, neither can feel assured that, at any moment, Russian policy may not bring on immediate war. We say this without reference to the present Russian move, although that move is a good illustration of our meaning. France is a permanent danger, because she has assimilated the Napoleonic virus, and believes in her sacred right to dictate territorial arrangements and appropriate a province here and there; Russia is a danger because she is driven by necessity to seek an open ocean, and impelled by religious fanaticism to undertake the conquest of the head-quarters of the Greek faith.

Despite the terrible vision of German emigrants inundating the valley of the Danube and a German navy domineering on Eastern seas, Feruk Khan considers German unity one of the happiest of events for the world in general and the East in particular, as it assuredly will be; but he desires that the new power should not impair the greatness of France. Neither do we—not the real greatness; but the false greatness which the French have set up as an ideal, especially since 1792, that we desire to see destroyed. The real strength of France, if Strasburg and Metz be taken away, will not be materially diminished even for war. No doubt war will be more difficult, but scarcely so difficult as the Seven Years' War was for Frederick the Great; while the victories of peace will be not less easily won than they were before national vanity and the dynastic needs of a Bonaparte drew down on the French nation the scourge under which they have suffered. A new doctrine seems to have sprung up—that great defeats prove the decadence of a nation. Nothing can be more unsound. Take the case of France and Prussia; of Prussia in 1806 and France in 1815, and compare them with the Prussia of 1814-15 and the France of 1859. England was not in a state of decadence because, save in the East, she was constantly worsted, ashore, from 1793—we might almost say from 1776—until 1808. The failures of the Duke of York and the Earl of Chatham no more proved the decadence of England than the more awful failures of Napoleon III. and his Marshals prove the decadence of France. The French nation *may* have fallen into a state of decay; all we insist on is that only by instalments of Rs. 5,000 a year."

no proof of the fact has been yet afforded. The truth is that people outside France have formed an idea that the French are an exceptional and quasi-sacred race, and as they have turned out, not for the first time, to be ordinary mortals, many of the whilom believers rush to the other extreme. For our part, finding warrant for the opinion in history, we hold that France, like other nations, will recover from the loss she has had to endure, just as she recovered after her former disastrous contests; and that, at no very distant day, she will probably ally herself with Russia and plunge all Europe and Asia into war.

THE management of State Railways is not, at present, a success; and the agitation for narrow gauge lengths on our trunk lines seems to have introduced more confusion than ever. Perhaps some of our north-western contemporaries could throw some light upon the curious transactions in relation to the important military line through the Punjab, could tell us of the perpetual changes and perpetual estimates, and then describe the result, if result there be. For example; is it not true that the Government ordered one hundred miles of rails, that the rails arrived and might have been laid down, and that progress was stopped and the work not done, because authority began to coquet with the fatal idea of a break of gauge? The fancy for a 3-9 gauge supervened, and the making of estimates became the order of the day. Then came the fancy for a 2-9 gauge and upset the old calculations and compelled the production of new ones. Nearly a year ago the plans and drawings for the bridges were settled. "First idea;—3-6 gauge and bridges as accepted. Second idea; span reduced from 110ft. to 85ft. and £70,000 saved (saving imaginary for the most part)—estimates again. Third idea; introduction of steel with girder construction—more estimates. Fourth idea, and last, for the time; bridges also to be adapted to the 2-9 gauge and—the inevitable estimates!" The Government, aware that it changed from day to day, would not allow the piers and abutments, or the most ordinary work of preparation, to be commenced; yet loudly called for "progress" and rated its own willing and skilful but greatly harassed servants. Not an agreeable picture of State management either for the workers or the tax-payers. The amount spent in paying for the luxury of changing your intentions ought to be added to the cost of deliberately producing a break of gauge upon a most important military line; and, in addition, the cost of the disasters which are certain to befall if the project of running a narrow gauge through to the Indus be carried out. We can only add that the specimens of management already given to the world lead sound observers to the conclusion that if we are to have solid State railways at a moderate cost, the whole system of proceeding must be radically altered. At present the main fact appears to be that the State officials have, on the score of economy, spoiled the Trunk Road, and that the expense of spoiling this highway will equal the cost of a new one to carry the railway. Moreover, as the line runs on the road, the point where it crosses the Chenab becomes, of necessity, the point where the railway must cross, and the consequence is that the bridge over the river will cost about three times as much as it would have cost, if made elsewhere! Worse than this, there are doubts whether it will be as safe as if it had been built on a selected site. Lord Mayo piques himself on being a public works minister. Is he satisfied with the bridge over the Chenab, and has he really power or only responsibility without power, or neither? The Government of India seems lapsing down to the dead levels of mediocrity; and that is the main reason why it is so costly. It can only tax and spend.

WE are glad to learn that the company stationed at Jinjeera so long had actually been relieved and was in Bombay when we penned the question touching its welfare. It arrived in the schooner Georgiana in tow of a steamer on Saturday night—the steamer that was mistaken for the mail.

WE regret to learn from yesterday's Poona paper that cholera has made its appearance in that city, and that seven or eight fatal cases have occurred.

THE erection of a floating-bridge for the Hooghly is said to have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. Leslie, the Engineer, will proceed to England shortly, and it is expected that the bridge will be actively commenced upon about December of next year.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Debra on the 16th instant says—"The Commander-in-Chief reviewed the 2nd Goorkhas this morning, when a series of brilliant manœuvres were gone through. The broken nature of the ground showed the Goorkhas to great advantage and their adaptability for this kind of fighting. The regiment appeared in splendid condition. His Excellency leaves this evening for Saharunpore."

THE friends of the late Hon'ble Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, who voted and subscribed for the erection of a statue of him at a public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 11th March 1864, will be glad to hear that the statue has recently arrived in Bombay and is now deposited near the Town Hall. The statue is the work of Mr Mathew Noble, the sculptor of 13 Burton Street. It has cost in the aggregate the sum of £1,773-4-2, which has been paid to Mr. Noble by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., under the instructions of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., as chairman of the committee, to whom the amount was paid by the secretaries, Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.

WE regret having to record the death of Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Commissary General of the Bombay Army, which occurred on the 17th inst. on the passage from Bombay to Aden. Colonel Dunsterville served with the Bombay Column of the army which traversed Sind and took the route by Candahar in the first campaign to Cabul; in 1845 he served in the Southern Maratha Country; then he was at the siege of Mooltan; afterwards he was Assistant Commissary General in the Persian Expedition, 1856-7; and later Commissary General of the Bombay Army during the Abyssinian campaign. His services in the last capacity doubtless told much on his health, which failed some time since.

THE Chief Commissioner (says the "Central India Times" of last Saturday), accompanied by his Secretary Mr. Jones, left Nagpore by the morning train of the 15th instant, on his annual tour, which is to extend through the wild country along the British bank of the Godavery, where it is reported that some urgent forest and other matters demand the personal decision of Colonel Keatinge. From Seroncha the Chief Commissioner goes down the river to Coconada, whence it is said he will take the steamer to Calcutta to see the Governor-General on matters of State and return via Jubbulpore about the end of December. Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of Nagpore, is also with the Chief Commissioner's camp but does not accompany it probably beyond Chanda, where

...OONA COLLECTORATE.

...fall of rain in the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October was abundant in the talookas of Haveilly, Poorundhur, Seeroor, Kheir and Mawul, and considerable in the remaining talookas. The crops were doing well in the talookas of Seeroor, Kheir, Joonеer, Poorundhur and Mawul, but suffered slightly in the talookas of Haveilly, Bheemthury, and Indapoor in consequence of the excess of rain. The reaping of the khurcef crops was commenced in a few villages during the fortnight under report. The health both of men and cattle was good, with the exception of the talookas of Joonеer and Kheir, where in a few places cholera prevailed to a slight extent.

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN BROKER.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Mr. Henry Robert Reel, a bill broker, who on Sunday evening, after his return from church, took two tolas of opium in a pint of beer He was removed to the hospital by his relatives, where he died the following day. The reason assigned for his committing suicide was that he was oppressed with debts which he was unable to meet.

George Thomas Reel said—I am at present unemployed, and live at the deceased's house No. 2, Portuguese Street, Coombarwada. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was my brother. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and a bill broker by profession. He was alone in business. The deceased was a married man and had two children living with him. He had been for the last few days depressed in mind on account of his landlord having obtained an attachment on his property, as he had been incapable for the last eight months to pay his house-rent, namely, Rs. 25 per month. The deceased had been very unfortunate in business. I do not know how much he made by it. I lived with my brother. Yesterday we intended to leave the house. I was going to live at Byculla and deceased had engaged to take a house in the Fort. The house we lived in belongs to two brothers, J. M. and V. S. Dadoojee, and they prevented the furniture from being removed. They would not allow the coolies to go upstairs. This occurred at about 9 a.m. The deceased sent me on two or three errands during the morning regarding the above circumstances. I returned home about 1-30 p.m., and found the deceased dressing to go out. We had had breakfast at about 8 a.m. He ate heartily. He did not appear to be depressed in mind at that time. We usually dine at one o'clock, but yesterday at the time dinner was not ready, nor was it ready before deceased went out at 3 p.m. I did not see him go out, nor did he mention to me for what purpose he was going. I did not go out of the house until 6 p.m., and when I left the house the deceased had not returned. I returned at about 9-15 p.m. I saw him lying in his usual place in his bed in the hall, and I went to my room and went to bed. There was no light in the hall, but there was light enough for me to recognise him. I cannot say whether he was asleep or not, but he did not speak to me. About an hour or an hour and a-half after I had gone to bed I was called by my wife and sister-in-law, who awoke me and asked me to come and see the deceased. They said he had taken a dose of opium. I got up and went to him. He was seated in a rocking chair. He was insensible and froth was issuing out of his mouth. I became alarmed and went to my brother-in-law's, Mr. Pereira's house, who lives in Camatcepoora, close by. I returned home, and then on finding the deceased in the same state, I went in a buggy to Dr. Blaney's. I asked Dr. Blaney to come with me. He asked, "Where?" I told him "Grant Road." He asked me "To whose place"? I told him Mr. Reel's. He replied, "Tell Mr. Reel I am not coming," and went away. I did not tell Dr. Blaney what was the matter with the deceased. I did not hint even to Dr. Blaney that the deceased was dangerously ill, or say that it was a case of urgent necessity, or that he had taken opium. My brother owed Dr. Blaney a small bill. I went to my brother-in-law Mr. Watkins' house in Duncan Road, and took him home with me. The deceased was in the same state so I and Mr. Watkins put him into the buggy and brought him to the J. J. Hospital, where I arrived at about 12 midnight. Dr. Anderson was sent for. After treatment, the deceased recovered consciousness, and said in my hearing on being questioned by his wife, that he had bought two tolas of opium in the market after he had returned from church last evening, and had paid ten annas for it. He said he had taken the whole of the two tolas of opium in a pint of beer. He did not say the reason he had for taking it. He died to-day about 12 o'clock, noon. I am of opinion that the only reason the deceased had for committing suicide was that he was oppressed with debt and was unable to pay. I don't know to what extent he was in debt. He told me when his property was attached that as he was in difficulties himself he could no longer support me. I have been living with him for fourteen months without payment. I, my wife, and three children have for that time been supported by the deceased. I have tried every where for employment and have failed in getting any. I recognise the slop basin before the Court containing a dark fluid which last night smelt strongly of opium. This slop basin belonged to the deceased, and was pointed out to me last night by his wife, who stated she had found it on the deceased's box, close to where he was sitting.

Mrs. Caroline Reel—I am the widow of the deceased. For the last three or four months my husband had been very much embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and had consequently been very much depressed in mind. Yesterday the deceased had suffered great annoyance from his landlord, but in the afternoon as usual he dressed for church. He asked me if I would come, but I said I did not feel inclined. He left the house as usual at about 3-30. He gave me a rupee and told me to have coffee ready as usual. I was not in when he returned home, but I came home at 9 o'clock, and found him walking about the hall. He asked me after my father and mother, and took up our little son and kissed him. He appeared to me as usual. There was nothing unusual about his manner. He did not undress as usual and I thought he meant to go out again. I went into my bed-room and put our little son to sleep. The deceased brought the light from the hall where he was sitting and put it down in my room without speaking. About 10 o'clock I went out and found him sitting in a chair in the hall in the dark. I thought this was strange, so I went and sat near him. He spoke about the services in the Cathedral and also about the sermon, and told me the text he had heard that evening. Seeing that he was apparently well, I went and undressed and went to bed, but after five minutes I went to see what he was doing and found him still sitting in the dark in the hall in the arm chair. I spoke to him, but he made no reply. I thought he had exceeded in liquor, and I asked him if he had taken any. He shook his head. I smelt his mouth and there was a very peculiar smell about it. I got a light and went and looked at his box; and behind it I found this slop basin and an empty pinbeer bottle. I took up the slop basin and found it contained some black fluid, which smelt strongly of opium. I gave the alarm to his brother, who came and found the deceased was insensible. My brother-in-law Mr. George Thomas Reel went and informed our relatives and brought a buggy and took the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where I also went. About four o'clock this morning the deceased recovered consciousness and recognised me. I asked him where he got the opium He told me he had bought two tolas of opium which cost him ten annas in the market on his way home from church He did not mention any reason for having taken opium. He said he thought he would not recover and begged me to take care of his children. I remember hearing last night the cork of a bottle drawn in the hall when I was in my bedroom. When the deceased left home he appeared perfectly calm, but he has lately suffered great distress of mind on account of his difficulties He was perfectly in his senses when he was talking to me about the sermon last night. The pint beer bottle must have been brought by the deceased to the house as we have no beer in the house.

Dr. Lyon, Assistant Surgeon H. M.'s Bombay Army and Chemical Analyser to Government, saw the deceased on Monday morning at the Jamsetjee Hospital. He was then labouring under the effects of poisoning by opium Witness had examined some contents of a bottle of fluid handed to him by the House Surgeon Mr. Anderson, and found opium in it. From the symptoms he observed and from the analysis he had made, witness was of opinion that deceased died from the effects of poisoning by opium

Verdict—That the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Sir M. R. WESTROPP, Chief Justice.)

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Heera Powshia and Dhurma Dhondee were charged with having on the 15th of October broken into the house of Poshia Poonjia and stolen a gold Venetian necklet, five other gold necklets, three pairs of gold ear-rings, four gold head ornaments, one gold amulet, four pairs of silver armlets, one silver necklet, one silver waist-chain and other articles. Heera pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for a year. Dhurma was convicted by the jury and sent to prison for nine months.

THEFT FROM THE ADELPHI HOTEL.—Ramjee Govind was found guilty of criminal breach of trust. He had been employed by Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi, and by him entrusted with five cheques. He got the money and retained Rs. 200 under the excuse that he had lost the cheque for that amount. He was sent to prison for a year.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Mahomed Ally Dawoodjee, Hussen Ally Abdool Ally and Ismail Peerbhoy were charged with house-breaking and theft from a native. The three prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, nine months, and three years respectively.

[THEFT.—Eshwunt Narayen was on Monday convicted of stealing ornaments from a prostitute and sentenced to imprisonment for two years.]

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Belgaum Collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October informs us that there was a heavy fall of rain throughout the collectorate. The crops were good. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Bidi and Sumpgaum, where fever slightly prevailed. Cholera had appeared in a few villages of Chikodi, Gokak and Uthuee. Disease among cattle prevailed in some villages of Belgaum.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP MOUNT ROYAL, 1,228 tons, Captain Wilmarth, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP WINSLOW, 585 tons, Captain D. Domandarial, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice &c. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP GERTRUDE, 655 tons, Captain John Dewar, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of teak and timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE SHIP GLENSANNOX, 1,550 tons, Captain J. Jenkins, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,296½ bales cotton, 639 bales wool, 1,050 cwts. of hemp, 625 cwts. of horns, 1,378½ cwts. of sursee seed, 535½ cwts. of galls, and 99½ cwts. of linseed.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, Captain A. Gray, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Ommanney and Mr. W. J. Cunningham. For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. Bishop, Captain Tickanee, Major G. C. Close, 45th Regiment, Lieutenant B. W. Whethain, Staff Assistant Surgeon Pont, Assistant Apothecary Hesleston, and Mr. and Mrs. Parr and three children. For Vingorla—Assistant Surgeon Dudley, Mr. Baron, Mr. Burness Larpent and three children, and Sergeant H. C. Vantin. For Tellicherry—Mr. E. Baup. For Colombo—Mrs. Prack. And sixteen deck passengers.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 29th September 1870, at 5 P.M.

PRESENT.—Dr. Bhau Daji, Hon. M.R.A.S., Vice-President, in the chair; Professor F. J. Candy, M.A.; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; Dhirajram Dalpatram, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Captain G. F. Henry; J. N. Mendonca, Esq., G.G.M.C.—members; and J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Offg. Honorary Secretary.

VISITORS.—Captain J. Rankin, of the ship Saladin, of London, and Hormasji Merwanji Naralwala, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBER PROPOSED.—Janardhan Gopal, Esq., solicitor, H. M.'s High Court, Bombay.

ELECTIONS.—Khurshedji Nushirwanji Kama, Esq., was, after ballot, declared a member of the Society. The Rev. W. B. Keer, S.P.G., having requested admittance, was elected a member under Rule XXII. of the Society.

Several donations to the library were announced, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

The Secretary remarked that he had of late made some efforts to increase the donations to the Society and to complete the sets of the Journals and Transactions of other Societies, by exchanges for completed sets of the Transactions of this Society, and he had, with a single exception, met with the most prompt and liberal responses. The result of this and of the application of a portion of the Premchund Roychund donation for the purchase of books and maps was, that larger and more varied additions had been made to the library during the period he had held office than during any similar period of late years, and he yet expected still further additions. One pressing want now was a complete catalogue of the books and maps for the use of the members.

Letters were read—

From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, President of the Society, regretting his inability to attend the meeting.

From the Collector of Canara, and the Commissioner in Sindh, with regard to returns for the Society's index.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, relative to a loan of maps of the Poona Zilla for the Index of towns and villages.

From the Government of Bombay, instructing to the Superintendent of the Photozincographic office to supply the Society with copies of such Revenue Survey maps as are now available, or may hereafter be so at his office.

To the Government of Bombay, requesting correct lists of the Dekhan Saranjams, Inam, and Isafat holdings.

To the Government of India, Home and Foreign Departments, the Government of Bombay, the Government of Madras, the Government of Bengal, and the Government of the N. W. Provinces, requesting copies of such of the Selections from the Government Records as relate to geography, history, population, and surveys.

The Secretary also read extracts from a private letter he had received from Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, intimating his desire to be able to help the Society, and his having long wished to do so, and stating that the chief contributions from his office were made to the "Selections of the Government of India," published periodically from the statistical and geographical extracts of his annual administration reports, which it is now attempted to condense and make more popular. The operations of the survey are now extending rapidly all over India, and in the "Annals of Indian Administration in 1868-69," recently published, would be found a fair epitome of what is being done. He did not know if the Government of India supplied the Society with these numbers, and with their Selections, but they ought to do so. Further he promised not to fail in making known the Secretary's request to all the officers of his department, in the hopes that it might stir up some of them to good deeds, and he would also refer the Secretary's note to Colonel Walker (Bombay Engineers) of the Trigonometrical Survey, and to Major Montgomerie of Kashmir and Trans-Himalayan celebrity, and see what could be done for the Society, &c.

The Society was much pleased with Colonel Thuillier's expressions of willingness to afford assistance; and the Secretary was accordingly requested to convey to Colonel Thuillier the expression of its best thanks, and to avail himself of his kindness as he thought advisable.

The Secretary, in laying before the Society Part I. of Volume XIX. of the Transactions, copies of which had already been sent to the members, remarked that he had considered it advisable to issue the volumes in future, in parts rather than wait for more matter to complete a whole volume at once. This change, he observed, would be agreeable to the authors of papers, who would naturally be anxious to see their articles early in print, and it would bring the Society more frequently before the scientific world and the public. He hoped his arrangement would meet with the approval of the Society.

The Secretary stated further—"In January 1868, a plan of a proposed Index or List of Indian Geographical names was submitted to this Society, and approved of. In answer to a correspondence opened with Government relative to assistance procurable through the Revenue Officers, the Society was able to obtain valuable lists of the towns and villages in the different collectorates of the Bombay Presidency with information respecting the temples, jatras, &c. From other provinces no information has as yet been received, and though the Index has not been given up, the plan of it may possibly, from want of information, be considerably modified, and as the members of the Sub-Committee are perhaps unable to devote much time and attention to it, it cannot be got ready in any form worth publishing by a single individual in any limited period. I propose continuing to prepare a general Index, chiefly geographical and historical; and whilst it is in preparation, and because it will necessarily be of but limited extent, the lists obtained from the Bombay Government may, I think, be utilized in a series of Zilla lists, of which that which I now lay before the Society is the first; those of Solapur, Satara and Ahmadnagar are also in hand. In the introductory remarks I have made full use of the Government reports on the Revenue Settlements of Mawal and Indapur, as they are not likely to attract the notice of geographers in their original form."

Mr. Burgess then read the introductory account of the Poona Zilla.

Dr. Bhau Daji remarked that the Society must feel deeply indebted to Mr. Burgess for his zealous endeavours in behalf of the Society, and for the very interesting paper he had read evincing so much careful research and which must have cost him a great deal of labour to prepare.

The Rev. W. B. Keer remarked that while he thought they must all feel, as the Vice-President had observed, deeply indebted to Mr. Burgess for the painstaking research which he had bestowed on his able and interesting paper, he was sure he was only expressing what he had no doubt others felt that it would afford them much pleasure if the Vice-President, Dr. Bhau Daji, himself, with his intimate knowledge of Indian antiquities and local geography, would favour them some day with a paper on some one or other of our less known districts or races.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA.

EXPENDITURE BY THE MISSIONARIES.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon to hear a statement by Mr. Robson of Ajmere, with regard to the late famine in Rajpootana and the work done by the missionaries there in trying to mitigate it. Mr. McAlister having been called to the chair and having introduced the speaker, Mr. Robson said—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The country of Rajpootana which has been so severely visited with famine for two years is under the rule of native princes, with the exception of the small British district of Ajmere, and Mairwarra in the centre. This last is under the Government of the North-West Provinces, and it is two hundred miles from Agra, the nearest British territory. It is thus away from the supervision of Government, and therefore far behind the other provinces in most respects. The principal native States have Residents or Agents attached to them, and the whole is under the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajpootana, who is also Commissioner of the Ajmere district. As Agent, he communicates directly with the Supreme Government, and as Commissioner, he is under the Government of the North-West. This complicated arrangement has often led to inconvenience, but never to such disastrous result as during the late famine Rajpootana is divided into two great parts by the Aravulli hills, which run through it in a north-easterly direction. The country to the south of them, including the kingdoms of Jeypore and Marwar, is mostly fertile, and capable of producing abundant crops if water could be secured. The vast country to the north of the hills, including the extensive but thinly-peopled kingdoms of Marwar and Bikaneer, is sandy and sterile. To the north it stretches away into the great Indian desert where water is from two to three hundred feet from the surface, and where the people depend for subsistence on the rain crops, chiefly bajree, which is to the people of Marwar what oatmeal is to the Scotch peasantry. In 1868 the rains throughout Rajpootana were an almost total failure, no grass sprang up, no crops came to maturity, and by the end of September it was evident that a terrible calamity was settling on the land. I will briefly sketch the progress of the famine before speaking of the measures of relief which were adopted. The first warning we had in Ajmere of the fearful extent of the calamity was from the crowds of people passing through it by every route, fleeing from the blighted Marwar to the more favoured Malwa. In Ajmere itself the famine told first of all upon the cattle, which began to die off in numbers, and their wasted carcases afforded a means of subsistence for some months to the lowest castes. The poorer people resorted to various shifts to eke out what grain they had. A common plan was to take the bark of the Neem tree, powder it and mix it with flour in equal proportions. Whenever there was a chance of having a crop from irrigation, the farmers tried to raise one. This was done principally from wells, as the many artificial lakes in the district constructed by Government for irrigation were without water. They, however, retained sufficient moisture in their beds to make them arable, and good crops were raised in them. But just when the corn was ripe for the sickle the rain that had kept off so long came in overwhelming quantity followed by cloudy weather. The crops were mildewed, and those on the beds of the talaos were flooded and entirely destroyed. Notwithstanding the disaster matters did not look so bad for some months. There was great distress, but with the assistance of the poor houses, of public works, and the resources which the people had themselves in the way of disposing of their own property for food there was little mortality, and when the first rains fell in the end of June, 1869, those of us who had been trying to mitigate the calamity congratulated ourselves that the difficulty had been so well got over. But after the first few showers had fallen and the seed had been committed to the earth, the rain kept off for weeks, and the grain that had begun to sprout withered away. Then came a terrible reaction. Up to this time the natives had been hopeful and willing to work, and to seek for work. It had been or rather would have been a comparatively easy task to organize them into bands of workers. But now they are in despair, they saw no end to the vista of calamity before them, and thought that it was vain to struggle against their fate. It was impossible for Government officers to go to any village and bring work to the people at their own doors, and the villagers did not care to go far from their own doors to look for the means of preserving life or to die as they rather believed. It was about the month of July that death from starvation began to be common. The appearance of things improved in the month of September when rains at last fell in abundance. The grass sprang up with extraordinary rapidity, the seed was again committed to the ground, and bore large crops. As soon as the seed came into the grass the natives began to collect it for food, which produced diseases scarcely less fatal than starvation itself. When the crops did become ripe the locusts came in myriads and literally devoured all the grain, so that nothing was left but the stalks and husks. This was the last blow given by the famine, but it was a terrible one, and along with it came dysentery and fever, decimating again the wasted, emaciated remnants of the population. All efforts to preserve life seemed utterly inadequate or ineffectual. The abundant late rains, however, secured a good cold weather crop, and by the time it was gathered at the end of March this year the famine may be said to have come to an end, in so far as want of grain was concerned. Large numbers of the survivors, however, was so utterly impoverished that they were now living from hand-to-mouth, and required to have work provided for them till the month of July, when with the resumption of agricultural operations they were able to return to their wonted occupations. Such is a brief outline of the history of the famine. You will see that instead of being one calamity it was a series of calamities, each being worse than its predecessor. With regard to the mortality nothing can be known with any exactitude except in the British district. There, official returns showed, at the end of last year before the mortality had ceased a loss of 70,000 out of 400,000, or upwards of one-sixth of the whole, which, I believe, to be rather below than above the truth. In the State of Marwar certainly not less than 500,000 or one-third of the whole have perished, and if we take the same average as for Ajmere for the southern kingdoms of Rajpootana, with a population of about three millions, we shall have a total of certainly upwards of a million victims of the late famine. We now come to the question as to what measures were adopted to prevent this terrible sacrifice of life, and the question will naturally first be asked, What did Government do? With regard to the greater part of the area of the famine, the answer is very simple. Government did nothing, the native States were told to look after themselves. A small loan was given to the State of Kerolee, at 5 per cent. interest, and another loan to the Tonk State, but besides these I am not aware of anything having been done with the exception of the Tonk States not being charged for a piece of road made through its territory. When the distress prevailed in Lancashire during the American war the paramount power invited the durbars of the native States in Rajpootana to subscribe for its relief, and got from them about half a lakh of rupees. When the famine prevailed in Orissa, the paramount power again invited the native durbars to subscribe, and again a handsome sum was forthcoming. When famine visited these States themselves, the paramount power told them to help themselves. This was simply to tell the starving to feed the starving. Take the case of Jodhpoor. The ruler of that State is certainly about the worst ruler that any State could have, but supposing he had been the best ruler that ever lived, what could he have done with the means at his disposal? One-third of the inhabitants were in a state of absolute starvation. Could any State in the most flourishing condition have met such a strain on its resources? Could the Indian Government undertake the feeding of fifty millions of people, the third of the population of British India? And when the remaining two-thirds had difficulty enough in keeping the wolf from their own door, it seems to me one of the most reckless outrages on humanity to leave to that State the charge of supporting its own starving population. If the Government did believe that it was not its duty to devote its own funds to relieve the necessities of what is termed a foreign State, it might at all events have appealed to the English public as it alone could have appealed, letting it know that his was a case in which Government was not called in to bear the responsibility; and when we remember the large subscription given in 1861, and the indignation that was felt at Government during the Orissa famine for interfering to prevent subscriptions, there can be no doubt but that a generous response would have been made that would have helped, at all events to mitigate the calamity. No appeal that I am aware of was made in favour of Marwar, but to the Chamber of Commerce here, and about fifty thousand rupees were sent and devoted to the relief of the disabled poor. As it is, about a million of our fellowmen have perished without anything having been done for their rescue by the only power that could have done anything. The old plea will, I suppose, be put forward, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and the stern reply will come, "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth from the ground." Turning from the native States to the British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra, we find the best conceived plans baffled partly by the inconvenient form of administration to which I have referred, and partly by the stupendousness of the calamity. Poor houses were constructed at the four principal stations for the disabled poor, which were under the direction of relief commissariat officers, while the Public Works Department was to provide work for the able-bodied. The poor houses were worked well on the whole, and did the work for which they were designed. Public works were planned to cost ten and a half lakhs of rupees, which seemed abundant for the time the famine was expected to last, especially as only natives of the British territory were to be relieved, and no natives of foreign States to be admitted on to the works. There was no want of zeal on the part of the officers of the department, and any with whom I met worked most earnestly to carry out the works so as to give relief to those for whom they were designed. But the department was new in Rajpootana, it was undermanned, and above all, towards the period of greatest distress it was checked by the reins of red-tape held with a tight hand at head-quarters which prevented all effective action. As there were not officers sufficient to carry out the works departmentally, they were given out on contract, the contractors receiving a certain percentage beyond the standard rates, and binding themselves to receive all who were sent to them by the Public Works officers. The system did not work well on the whole. The contractors looked to their own profits much more than to relieving the poor, and though great numbers were employed, yet over whole districts, works that had been designed were either not carried out at all, or were not carried out in the manner intended. The distress occasioned by this was not at first so visible, for the people had still some resources of their own, but from the want of sufficient food they were gradually and surely becoming weaker, till at last they succumbed. The civil officers in the district made representations as to the unsatisfactory mode in which the contracts were worked, and an inquiry took place which produced some amelioration. But the question may be asked, why direct and exclusively famine relief works had not been started at once by the civil authorities when it became evident that the others were inadequate? For, an explanation of this, we must look to the complicated system of government in Ajmere The Commissioner was on Mount Aboo, at the western extremity of Rajpootana, doing his work there as Agent of the Governor-General and unable to judge personally as to what was needful. The Deputy Commissioner had to report to him, and through him it had to go up to Allahabad, and travel back the same way over a country with scarcely any roads. What the cause may have been I do not know, but it is certain that Captain Repton, the Deputy Commissioner, though most anxious to open works, did not receive authority to do so till the month of August, after the famine had been continuing for eight months. He opened works in the vicinity of Ajmere city and Beaur, and in a few weeks in the former alone about sixteen thousand people were receiving daily relief. As with his staff he could not undertake more extensive operations, the greater part of the district had still to look to the Public Works Department, and it is difficult to speak with patience of the course pursued by the Supreme Government with regard to the works carried on in Ajmere and Mairwarra. The Superintending Engineer had directed poor houses to be opened in connection with the principal works to receive those who were too weak to do any labour, and to give them support till they were fit to be put on to the work. First of all these were ordered to be closed. Then nearly all the public works themselves were closed in consequence of the supposed deficit. Then in consequence of strong representations as to the misery that was being caused, they were partially resumed; the poor people again began to obtain some relief, and then down came an order closing them again. So things went on till the end of February of the year, when the distress was so far mitigated that Captain Repton requested that if the construction of the road running through the centre of the district were carried on, it would be sufficient to provide for the necessities. On the assurance that this would be prosecuted, he closed the famine relief works proper. Then an order came directing the construction of the road not to be proceeded with after the 1st of April. The people employed on it were turned adrift, and three days after Captain Repton was informed officially of the fact, and got intimation that if these people were to be provided for, he must make his own arrangements. Government was no doubt hampered by a deficit, but I deny that any deficit could justify any Government in playing fast and loose with the lives of its subjects as the Indian Government has done with the people of Ajmere and Mairwarra. Since April, public works have not been resumed in the district.

There was a certainly no great dearth of corn, but there were large numbers of persons, who had been by the famine deprived of everything, and who literally had nothing to support them, and who would probably have starved if work had not been provided for them. I must now say something as to what we missionaries did all this time. Compared with large sums spent by Government, it was but a small sum we had to spend, yet I believe we did a very necessary work. Nothing was left for us to do separately in the way of helping the disabled poor, but we took our share in the management of the poor houses. Throughout the famine Mr. Robb, at Todgur, had the entire management of the poor houses there, and at Nusseerabad the poor houses was lately removed to the Mission compound. But besides this a considerable sum was placed at our disposal by members of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. When it became evident that a famine was coming on we sent home a statement of our case to the Home Committee, and received from them in all about £5,000, the greater part of which had been collected by the children and sent as a New Year's gift to the starving people of Rajpootana. In consequence of the resolution of Government not to give employment to any but its own subjects, there was a very obvious and wide field for us to occupy in assisting natives from all the States around, who were pressing into the British district. In the paper which you have already seen the principal work undertaken by us are stated. The expenditure was made chiefly in two, the talao at Somalynur, near Ajmere, and that at Gadheri, near Nusseerabad. The former was undertaken by us in Ajmere to provide work for the numbers of natives of foreign States who were on our hands, and who could not be employed in Government works, but we found it utterly impossible to keep back applicants from our own territory. Especially at the beginning of August in 1869, hundreds of people came every morning clamouring to be taken on, and refusing to go away. As soon as the relief works were opened by Captain Repton, the pressure diminished, and we felt justified ere long in closing the work. It was resumed and completed at a subsequent period of the famine when work again became scarce. The Gadheri's talao, in connection with which the debt has been chiefly incurred, was begun when the public works were stopped.

At a conference of missionaries held in October 1869 we resolved that we could help to mitigate the prevailing distress best by taking contracts from Government on any works that might be specially adapted for famine relief. Government accepted our offer, and guaranteed to reimburse us for any expenditure we might make as far as 50 per cent in excess of the standard rates of the district. The only one of our number who could take advantage of this offer was Mr. Wm. Martin of Nusseerabad, who undertook the construction of eight miles of road in the centre of his district. The people were in a state of the greatest destitution and emaciation, and scarcely fit for any kind of work. He had sheds erected for them along the road, fed the poor people with the most nourishing plain food that could be procured, gave them at first light work to do and gradually increased their daily task till they were brought into good condition. In a few weeks about 2,000 people were thus brought up to the working point. The portion of the road was completed, but owing to the financial deficit Mr. M. had difficulty in obtaining the payment at the standard rates, which, though it covered the amount expended in the actual construction of the road, left the amount expended in medical treatment and the original feeding up of the people to be provided for from our own funds. When the contruction of this road was suspended by Government, Mr. Martin was obliged to look out for some other employment for those whom he had rescued from starvation. He resolved, by the advice of the Deputy Commissioner, to construct a talao near Gadheri, a village four miles from Nusseerabad. The villagers agreed to give over a large piece of waste land which would be partially watered from the talao, and to pay the regular rates for the water they might get for their own fields. Upwards of two thousand people continued working at this, doing a hard day's work for subsistence allowance till the month of July last, when in consequence of the resumption of agricultural operations they found occupation elsewhere.

It will thus be seen that we undertook works only when the Government failed to do so, and when we had the choice of seeing the people left to starve or to come to their assistance. In this way we were led to spend money beyond what had been sent to us. We expected some more from home in answer to a second appeal that we made, but the members of our church had contributed already (including £3,000 sent for the support of the orphans) upwards of eighty thousand rupees for the relief of bodily distress, exclusive of funds contributed specially for the Mission, and they did not feel called on to do more. We have thus got somewhat heavily into debt and for some time the missionaries in Nusseerabad had to pay 12 per cent in the money they borrowed. A sum has been now advanced from home sufficient to cover all the outlay requiring to be repaid, but not bearing interest. The total amount of debt incurred in connection with famine labour has been upwards of Rs. 20,900. A portion of this is represented in the value of the lands connected with the talaos, but it must be remembered that the famine has left us a legacy of nearly five hundred orphans to take care of, and we wish to retain the land for their benefit. I trust that I have succeeded in showing you that the expenditure was one which we were called in by the strongest claims of humanity to undertake, that if we have been led into the very undesirable position for Christian ministers of incurring debt, it has been by circumstances over which we had no control, and that by refusing to do so we should have incurred the more serious responsibility of leaving fellow-men to perish whom we might have succoured. The attention of the Government of the North-West was drawn to the state of affairs by the *Friend of India* in July or August last, and a demand made that we should be reimbursed for our expenditure. Before coming to Bombay in the beginning of September, I wrote to the Government inquiring whether it meant to give us assistance. I was informed in reply that no answer could be given till the reports of the local officers which had been called for had been received. I have heard nothing more of the matter since, and as an appeal to the public may ultimately become necessary, I was unwilling to leave Bombay without laying a statement of our case before the public here so that we may look to it for help should need be.

After some remarks by the gentlemen present, it was moved by Mr. Charles Macdonald, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, and unanimously agreed to—"That this meeting having heard the statement by the Rev. Mr. Robson as to the relief afforded to the starving people of Rajpootana, and as to the way in which the debt of Rs. 20,000 has been incurred, consider that the noble services rendered by the missionaries deserve the most favourable consideration on the part of Government, and that a committee be appointed with whom Mr. Robson can correspond as soon as the decision of the Government is known.

A committee was named, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 14th November, to Saturday, 19th November 1870

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	7,527	0	0
House Rate	8,661	2	8
Police Rate	3,476	1	3
Lighting do.	3,496	6	3
Water do.	9,410	9	0
Halalcore Cess	2,531	7	6
Market Fees	1,532	3	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	18,501	4	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,429	14	8
Fines and Penalties	625	13	0
Town Duties	8,904	11	5
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	4,000	0	0
Total Rs.	69,761	8	9

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE unique match, consisting of Dr. Pearl driving round the lake at Ooty whilst Major Tenent and Captain Price rowed up and down the lake a certain distance, was won on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Dr. Pearl reaching the winning post seven seconds before the time.

In the event of any delay occurring in the arrival from England of Dr. Brown to assume charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, *vice* Dr. Murray, whose tenure of office expires on the 23rd instant, it has been decided that Dr. Chalmers, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of the Allahabad Circle, will act for him.

THE *Bangalore Herald* rather expects to hear that the new imposts introduced into Mysore have "called forth an Indian Rachel, as in England, the champion of the wrongs of the people." We suspect that our contemporary was thinking of the Rebecca-ites who waged successful war upon the toll gates of South Wales, and who derived their name from the Scriptural promise that the seed of Rebecca should possess the gate of their enemies.—*Englishman.*

THE *Indian Mirror* accords a hearty welcome to the *Sulav Samachar*, a neatly printed weekly paper, sold for one pice, the object of which is "to raise the condition of the poorer classes of the native population, by giving them useful knowledge and interesting news, and endeavouring to redress their grievances by representations to Government." About 2,000 copies are said to have been sold in two days. The *Sulav Samachar* is published at the charge of the Indian Reform Association.

ON a re-consideration of the case of Mr. Wood Mason, Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, whose application for an outfit allowance and passage money from home was rejected on a previous occasion, on the ground that such indulgences are granted only to educational officers, the Government of India has now authorized the disbursement of Rs 1,500 to that officer as originally applied for, on the score that the trustees of the Museum had made him an offer of the amount when appointing him through their agents in England. —*Indian Daily News.*

WE are glad to welcome back Mr. Low, the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, and Mr. Grant, Commissioner of Chutteesghur, both from short leave to England. Colonel Dennys who officiated for the former reverts to the Deputy Commissionership of Hoshungabad, and Major Cumberlege who officiated for the latter it is said either reverts to his permanent post as Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore or goes temporarily to Nursingpore there to await Colonel Spence's retirement about the end of January, when he will be appointed to the Commissionership of the Chutteesghur Division, relieving Mr. Grant for the Jubbulpore Division. There is some doubt however about this last move in respect to Major Cumberlege as Mr. Jones' claims are supposed to be stronger than those of Major Cumberlege. Some other official changes are on the tapis:—Colonel Magniac, Registrar General of Assurances and Principal Judge of the Nagpore Small Cause Court, goes home in a few months, and Mr. Neill, Assistant Secretary, succeeds him, Mr. Muir succeeding Mr. Neill.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 19.

SIMLA, 14th November.—Well, though the station is emptying pretty fast, we have not done with scandals and escapades. We have had a murder, an assault, and now I have to treat you to a dish of another kind. "When a lady's in the case," you know. Well, there's a lady in this case. The daughter of a gentleman in one of the head-quarter offices took it into her head to leave her paternal roof and wend her way towards the plains in company with a young man who, of course, promised her never-ending love and eternal protection. Some parents in such cases quiet their consciences by saying, "Let them go, they have feathered their nest and let them lie in it," but not so the worthy parent of this young lassie. He was up and doing, and set the electric wire at work and put the police on the track; he himself took post, and flew on the wings of the wind. Syree was soon passed, Kukkerhuttee and Kussowlie were also left behind, and on the way to Umballa the father had the felicity to clasp his child to his breast and bring her home in safety. We have not learnt what he did with or to the unfortunate youth that was so unceremoniously relieved of his prize.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FROM DR. NORMAN CHEVERS' MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

CASES OF CONCEALMENT OF MURDER.

THERE are even instances where the timidity, imbecility, or venality of natives has led them to conceal the murder of their near kindred. In 1854 a wretch, whose nephew had been murdered for the sake of his ornaments, stated at the trial—"I went and saw he was lying thrown down in the *khet*; the ornaments he used to wear were not present on his person. He had been strangled with the stalks of the *urhur*, and the gold rings in his ears were also gone. Cashee, my nephew, was with me: *we both took up the body and threw it in the river* and came home in the evening and remained without sense" (*bohosh*). "On Friday" (three days subsequently) "Daveela *putwares* came to the village, and I told him, and was lamenting, when he said, 'Go in the morning to Bugool *lohar*, and you will get the jewels, &c.'"

Again, in 1856, a man at Bareilly, whose child, four years and a-half old, had also been strangled for its ornaments—"Was in such a state of mind as to yield to the selfish suggestion of

to inefficient men being put in charge than owing to the boilers. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that as Colonel Ballard, as representing the Commissioners, had concurred with the idea that prime movers ought not to be interfered with, the only other matter for consideration was as to the most convenient times for inspecting boilers. On this point it might be suggested that advantage should be taken of holidays and that the inspector should, instead of naming the day, ask the owner of the boiler to name a day, say within two months of the notice sent him.

Mr. Macdonald—If advantage was taken of the holidays the inspector could go to them all.

Colonel Ballard—But unfortunately all want their boilers inspected on the holidays, and the inspector would have hard work at such times.

Mr. Macdonald—And if he does nothing in the intermediate times it is not too much.

Colonel Ballard—But all the mills want to be inspected on that day.

Mr. Macdonald—Well, to tell the truth, I think all could be inspected during the holidays. (A laugh.) Mr. Macdonald said he should like to ask why Government had thought fit to exempt railway companies from the Act. Within the last three years two locomotive boilers had exploded, and though the loss of life had not been great he could not see the reason for this exemption.

Colonel Ballard said he imagined the reason was that the railway companies had officers and special assistants whose duty it was to examine the locomotives, and that really it would be almost absurd for the inspector under the Act to inspect railway boilers.

Mr. Macdonald said he could not take that as an argument, for the Dockyard had an engineer, so had the Mint, and then he had to look after the Municipality's boilers, and knew that if they exploded he would get the blowing up and not the inspector. He thought Municipalities should be exempted as well as railway companies. (A laugh.) He was of opinion that as the Act had been so mutilated already the meeting should send in a memorial to Government asking them to delete the reference to prime movers in the preamble and in repeal section 4 of the Act and to collect evidence in Bombay to assist them and the Commissioners in the working of the Act.

The Chairman said he had no doubt that if the meeting thought such a course should be adopted the committee of the Institute would prepare a memorial and transmit it to Government or to the Commissioners. He wished Mr. Crawford had been present to state his views of the matter, but had no doubt that if the members wished the committee would send up a memorial.

Colonel Ballard said he was still inclined to the belief that this discussion was rather premature. He thought they might have some more protests like that from Mr. Macdonald. He considered these as excellent things, for if people would take the trouble to send in their strictures on the working of the Act and to make protests, then after a certain time the Commissioners would know the views of all and how to remedy the grievances. All the boilers had not yet been inspected, and if people were inconvenienced by the course adopted, doubtless more protests would be sent in. Until that time he thought they had better let the present plan go on.

After some further conversation,

Mr. Walton proposed that the discussion should be adjourned. It appeared to him that the Act was a mere infant, and if they choked it now they might receive a deal of inconvenience. No Act could be immaculate, and, when they had Colonel Ballard's statement that objections would be listened to and inconveniences removed, they might let the working of the Act go on as at present and see ultimately whether there was cause for an application to Government.

This subject was then dropped, and several other matters were afterwards discussed.

We have received the following letter on the above subject :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ever since the appointment by Government of a boiler inspector there has been a good deal to say about the matter, and more especially amongst those in charge of large engines, such as are used in cotton mills and other factories. Europeans in general are appointed and sent out from first-class shops at home to take charge of these, and no doubt know their duty well, and are well paid for doing so. They as a body consider that it is an insult on them that these boilers must be inspected periodically by a Government inspector. They are served with a notice that the inspector will visit them on such a date, and that their boilers are to be cleaned out thoroughly, and cooled down for the purpose of the inspector going inside, and, further, until lately he was empowered to see the cylinder covers off and to inspect the bearings &c. I am glad to see, however, that the inspection of boilers and their connections is thought sufficient, as in the notice that is sent round that a great deal of what was required to be inspected has been deleted. I really do not know who had the framing of this Act at first. At all events, leaving the trouble, loss of time, and inconvenience out of sight, that such has caused, still discontent and inconvenience do reign. The reasons are, that the generality of men in this country are supposed to be first-class mechanics or practical engineers. Such is not always the case in England. They are generally merely drivers of engines—well up to their work no doubt—and then when anything goes wrong with the engine a practical engineer is called in and does the needful, or if anything is wrong with the boilers the boiler maker is called in. What hurts the feelings of the engineers here is, that they do not consider the inspector better qualified than themselves—a good many consider him not so good. At all events he cannot be superior to all, and I fully believe all consider a boiler-maker ought to have been appointed. All engineers cleanse their boilers regularly, and inspect them also, and I should say that the position those engineers in charge of engines hold is quite sufficient guarantee for the safety of their boilers. Look to the fearful loss that is incurred by the stopping of a large factory employing, say, 1,500 hands, for at least two days. See the annoyance in mechanics' shops. There are shops in Bombay that make boilers and repair boilers for vessels which not only carry cargo but valuable lives to many a port, and if it is their turn to be inspected, vessels might have to be detained. Well, is this not very hard—let alone the charge for half-yearly inspection (Rs. 30.)? No doubt the frequent explosions of boilers in Bombay has called for the appointment of an inspector of boilers by Government. That is really necessary, and may lead to the saving of life and property to a certain extent. It was most necessary where there are natives as drivers, many of whom know nothing, and receive very little more pay than a common coolie, more especially those that mind small engines that grind corn. I have seen them working up to nearly double the pressure they ought. But there is a vast difference where there is a practical engineer in charge, or a shop where the masters profess to be engineers and boiler-makers. It may be said that a boiler some time back exploded in an engineer's shop in Bombay. That is so; but masters or managers cannot stand over a boiler constantly while it is working. Then the pump may cease to feed the boiler, or other causes may arise. Explosions, in short, cannot at all times be accounted for. They do, and will, take place all over the world, while steam is used. Then it generally happens that those who have been neglectful are killed and as "dead men tell no tales," it has puzzled the most scientific engineers to account for explosion at times. When the water has been proven sufficient, explosions have taken place, and at much lower pressure than the boiler has worked at. Gases sometimes form as sulphureted hydrogen by the decomposition of water and iron, and this I really think was the cause of the boiler exploding at the Patent Ice Factory in Bombay. However, no Government inspection will prevent explosion; and I ask, in conclusion, is it fair to charge Rs. 30 for inspection of every boiler? Some printing offices or establishments have only engines 3 and 2 H. P., the boilers of which have man hole doors so small that a good sized cat can hardly get in at. Is it fair that such boilers should be charged Rs. 60, say, yearly? Depend on it if Rs. 30 per inspection of small boilers is persisted on, such natives as corn grinders, wool cleaners, &c., will take the worth of the cash out of their engines by overworking them, and will in case of an explosion throw the blame off their shoulders. What is required most to be looked after, is that safety valves are in good order, that there are good gauge cocks for water, a good and true patent steam indicator, and that the engine should be seen working so as to see if the feed pump is in order. Then drivers of engines could be examined by the inspector, and if passed as fit the owners of engines should be held responsible for explosions. This I consider all that is necessary. I really think that Government should look to this matter again and publish a note of what is really to be examined, since there has been so much of the first order cancelled. It would surely not be difficult to ascertain how the inspection of boilers is conducted in England, stating charges for examination and how often it is to be examined, and also, if there is any exceptions, such as where there is a professional mechanic in charge or where boilers are manufactured. I for one have a 2 H. P. engine that drives my shop, and I am sorry to say on account of dull trade for months it will not be working. Well I have made up my mind, that rather than pay Rs. 60 yearly I will drive my shop with manual labour when needed. The taxation at present as trade is in Bombay is bad enough, but this tax is worse than all.—Yours, &c.,

HIGH COURT CASES.

THUCKER DOONGURSEY GOKULDAS v. EDWARD BIGG.

In this case, which was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, the Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff, who sued Mr. Bigg for the recovery of certain accounts for hamalage, &c., amounting to Rs. 11,474.

Mr. Martin, the constituted authority of Mr. Bigg, appeared in Court and stated that the firm was insolvent. His Lordship asked whether the schedule had yet been filed, in answer to which question Mr. Martin said it had not, but that he was only waiting instructions from Mr. Bigg, who is in England. Mr. Martin mentioned that a redraft had come in respect of some cotton shipped by the plaintiff, but the Advocate General held that that had nothing to do with the present suit. Ultimately decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 7,033-15-5, costs, and interest at 9 per cent. from 1st August 1870. Speedy execution was also allowed.

WILLIAM TREACHER AND CO. v. J. W. ALLAN.

In this case which came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Green, the plaintiffs are wine merchants at home, and the defendant was employed as their agent in Bombay. During this year and last 700 cases of brandy and 69½ dozens of sherry were sent out to Mr. Allan. The brandy has been disposed of and the money has not been handed over by the defendant; but the sherry is still in bond, and though several applications had been made to Mr. Allen for delivery of it by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, the attorney of the plaintiffs, he had not handed it over.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Allan in person.

Mr. Allan, in reply to Mr. Latham, said he admitted the correctness of the accounts showing balance due by him on 29th September last. He could not give over the consignment of the sherry at a moment's notice, as he had hypothecated the documents, but he would be able to do so in a day or two. If Mr. Sorabjee Framjee would give him a little time he would pay the money, as he had a good deal of cash outstanding, which in the present depressed state of trade it was impossible to get in.

Mr. Latham said he believed Messrs. Treacher's attorney did not intend to press the defendant.

His Lordship then gave decree for Rs. 6,293-5-10, with interest at 9 per cent. from 29th September, costs, and 6 per cent. on the judgment debt, the defendant to deliver over to the plaintiffs the 69 dozens of sherry.

LIBEL ON UNDERWRITERS.

[While we willingly give publicity to Mr. Forwood's letter and appendix, we have to remark, in justice to our correspondent, that he only reported an incident which had taken place at Lloyds, to wit, the action of a general meeting upon the report of a committee on the case. What the libel was in the *Insurance Times* we do not know; but our correspondent simply related what had occurred.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your usual Weekly Commercial Letter, inserted in your impression of the 17th September, contains a libellous paragraph relative to the underwriters of the steamship Venezuelan, belonging to the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company. Your correspondent therein broadly insinuates that the managing director of that company, one of the underwriters, was privately in possession of information at the time of insurance, which materially lessened the risk insured. Now this has been proved to be untrue, and a libel, and I would ask you to insert the enclosed extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of the 27th Oct. 1870 in an early issue of your paper.

The enclosed extract speaks for itself, and does not require any comment of mine, but I would add in conclusion that I fully expected some notice to have been taken of the case in your last Commercial Letter, for your correspondent could not have been otherwise than aware how the case for libel against the *Insurance Times* had ended, and when he found that he had done a man an injury, I think the least he could have done was to have made an apology.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. P. FORWOOD.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

LONDON, TUESDAY.—At the Central Criminal Court this morning the hearing of the charge against Mr. Cornelius Walford, for publishing a libel on Mr. Bower Forwood and Mr. James Russell Ross, in the *Insurance Times* on the 10th of August last, was heard before the Right Hon. Russell Gurney.

Mr. Serjeant Parry (specially retained), Mr. E. T. Besley and Mr. J. Home Payne (instructed by Mr. Walter Webb, solicitor, Gresham-street), London appeared on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Metcalfe (instructed by Messrs. Humphrey and Morgan, solicitors, Gillspur-chambers, Newgate-street, London) represented the defendant.

The defendant was allowed to stand at the end of the solicitors' table.

Mr. Avory (the clerk of the court), addressing the defendant said—Cornelius Walford, you are indicted on two several indictments, one of which charges you with writing and publishing a libel of and concerning Arthur Bower Forwood and James Russell Ross, and the other charges you with the same offence as to Arthur Bower Forwood alone. Each of the indictments contains a count that you published the libels knowing them to be false, and also a count that you published the libels but omitting the allegation that you knew them to be false.

Mr. Walford—I am guilty of publishing a defamatory libel, but not guilty on the other counts.

Avory—Guilty of publishing but not guilty of knowing it to be false?

Mr. Walford—That is so.

Mr. Metcalfe—My lord, I am instructed on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Cornelius Walford.

The Recorder—First let me know whether the prosecution intend to proceed on the other counts?

Mr. Metcalfe—No my lord, not on either counts—relying on the statement the defendant is prepared to make through me. Mr. Walford is a gentleman who conducted a journal, the *Insurance Times*, and this matter which he published was brought to him shortly before the journal was proceeding to press. He admitted it into the journal, undoubtedly without sufficient care and consideration and it was published. The information was brought to him, and he at the time no doubt acted on it as true, and he believed it to be so. When this matter had appeared some time Mr. Walford was summoned at the Mansion House before the Lord Mayor. Mr. Forwood and Mr. Ross were both examined there. They both pledged their oaths to the untruths which the libel contained, and they were both cross-examined at great length as to the communications made to Mr. Walford, and they both of them had a full opportunity of denying the statements in the newspaper, and did deny them on their oaths. Not only did that operate on Mr. Walford's mind, but on further inquiries being made by him he was fully convinced that he was mistaken. That he acted very improperly and incautiously there is no doubt, and he deeply regrets that he put this forth to the public, having acted without due consideration; and he desires, through me, to withdraw the libel in its entirety, and to express his great regret at the imputations cast on these gentlemen.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—I appear, my lord, on the part of Mr. Forwood and Mr. Ross, but Mr. Forwood was the more immediate prosecutor before the Lord Mayor. Mr. Forwood is a merchant both in London and Liverpool. He belongs to a very old firm—the firm of Leech, Harrison, and Forwood, who have carried on business in London and Liverpool as merchants and underwriters for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Forwood is also the managing director of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company at Liverpool, and he is also an underwriter at Lloyd's. Mr. Russell Ross, the other gentleman, is also an underwriter at Lloyd's. The moment this libel was published and brought to the notice of Mr. Forwood, he instructed his solicitor to take proceedings, and proceedings were accordingly taken against Mr. Walford, the defendant; for Mr. Forwood was extremely anxious that the people of Liverpool, amongst whom he is highly esteemed, should be informed of the true state of the case; and he was most desirous to submit himself to cross-examination at the Mansion House. He did so, and I believe that everybody who heard him cross-examined there, including the defendant and his counsel, felt that the very gross imputations made upon him were utterly unfounded and untrue. The defendant has now given to Mr. Forwood and to Mr. Ross a written apology. Since the defendant was committed for trial circumstances of a very distressing character with reference to him have come to the knowledge of Mr. Forwood. He had suffered considerably by the publication of this libel, and I am told he has had high some appointment he held at the time. The *Insurance Times* has ceased to exist; and there are other circumstances connected with Mr. Walford, of a domestic character, which I do not at all desire to make in any way public, which have been brought to the knowledge of Mr. Forwood, and if your lordship should sanction this course, Mr. Forwood will be satisfied with the plea and the apology, and that no further punishment should be inflicted upon Mr. Walford, but that he should be held to bail in his own recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon. By that he will understand that if he repeats this libel or insinuates in any way such imputations, the course to be adopted will be to bring him up to judgment. This proposition has been arrived at with the concurrence of my learned friend, and I believe the ends of public justice will be satisfied by adopting this course.

The Recorder—I ought to see the libel, I think.

Serjeant Parry—The libel had reference to marine frauds.

His Lordship was here supplied with the libel, which he perused.

Mr. Metcalfe—Mr. Walford begs to express his very great gratitude to the prosecution for the considerate manner in which they have treated this matter.

His Lordship—The libel is one of a very serious description, and it was impossible for the person who was innocent of the charges therein contained to allow the matter to rest without taking some proceedings. The prosecutors have taken proceedings sufficient to justify themselves in the eyes of the world, and have convinced the defendant himself that he was wrong. Having discovered that he was wrong, however faulty he was in the first instance, the defendant has done all a gentleman is expected to do for the redressing those whom he injured, and has pleaded a conviction of their innocence of the charges brought against them. I do not at all mean it to be understood that such an acknowledgment would in all cases be a sufficient atonement for the offence I may have, however, in this case circumstances which seem to justify us in taking the course which has been suggested by the learned counsel for the prosecution. The defendant therefore may be discharged, on entering into his recognisances to appear to receive judgment when called upon.

Mr. Bealey—In what amount, my lord, is the recognisances to be.

The Recorder—£100.

The defendant was then bound over; and the proceedings terminated.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60TH RIFLES.

SEVENTH DAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

The Court assembled at eleven o'clock. The prosecutor and the prisoner being present, the proceedings were continued. Mr. Gould, barrister-at-law, assisted the prisoner.

The examination of Captain Borthwick, the last witness, was continued on his former oath.

The prosecutor put the following question through the Court :—

Between the 19th September last and the present date, did Colonel Kennedy in any way, either directly or indirectly, communicate with you regarding the matter in evidence before the Court; and if so, state when and where?

A.—I wrote one statement out in the orderly room which is marked. Colonel Kennedy sent for me a second time to the orderly room, and requested me to make a fuller statement. I should like to state that I had not considered the matter so fully then as I have done since. This was on the 19th September, and I have had no communication with Colonel Kennedy since.

Examined by the Court :—

Q.—You have stated that Colonel Kennedy would not permit the prisoner to ask the number of his company of a sergeant. Explain this circumstance more fully.

A.—I can't recollect exactly what words took place. Ensign Gilbert made an attempt to ask a sergeant, and was stopped by Colonel Kennedy.

Q.—How long have you known the prisoner, and what is your opinion of his general ability and conduct on parade and elsewhere?

A.—I have known him since he joined the regiment, for about four years. His ability is decidedly above the average, and his conduct has been uniformly zealous and good.

Q.—You are aware that it may be occasionally necessary for a commanding officer to speak harshly to an officer on parade. Can you explain more fully in what the harshness consisted of Colonel Kennedy towards Ensign Gilbert?

A.—Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner were most irritating. It was not the language he used.

Q.—When Colonel Kennedy said to the prisoner, 'Advance, quick march; quick march, advance," did he obey or did he not obey?

A.—He moved up twice, and again when Colour Sergeant Lynch spoke to him, and to the best of my belief he obeyed Colonel Kennedy's orders in the best way he could.

Q.—Were these words of command given to the prisoner subsequent to the prisoner's compliance with the colour sergeant's direction, and were these commands obeyed?

A.—No, they were given before the colour sergeant spoke to Ensign Gilbert. Colonel Kennedy, after Colour Sergeant Lynch spoke to Ensign Gilbert, continued to order him to advance. There were a great many words of command. It was after this that Ensign Gilbert swore and threw down his sword.

The prisoner then put the following question through the Court :—

Q.—You have stated that, resulting from Colonel Kennedy's command, "Throw back your right," the whole line was thrown into confusion. Do you mean all the companies on the right were thrown into confusion?

A.—I do. The line was not formed till after Colonel Kennedy had ordered the right of the companies to be thrown back. We were advancing in direct short *echelon*. By Colonel Kennedy giving the word of command to the companies "Throw back your right," the right of the echelon was thrown up to the front of the left. It was in this state that the line was ordered to be formed and the whole parade was in confusion.

THE DEFENCE.

The Dy. Judge Advocate having ascertained that the Court had no more questions to put to the witness, read out the whole of the evidence he had given before the Court.

The case for the prosecution being closed, the prisoner was asked by the president whether he had any witnesses to call, to which he replied in the affirmative.

The prisoner called the following witnesses :—

Lieut. Benjamin Frend, of the 3-60th Rifles, having been duly sworn was examined by the prisoner.

Q.—Were you on parade in Bellary on the 19th September 1870, and do you remember Colonel Kennedy's command to advance in short *echelon* of companies?

A.—Yes.

Q.—During the advance in short *echelon* to the dry water course, what was the number of your company from the left or leading company?

A.—The third company from the left.

Q.—Do you remember the *echelon* being halted at the dry water course and Colonel Kennedy's personally superintending the moving back of the leading company?

A.—I do.

Q.—What command did Colonel Kennedy then give to the other companies?

A.—"Wheel back your companies on the left."

Q.—Did Colonel Kennedy give the command "Other companies will conform to the movement"?

A.—To the best of my belief, not.

Q.—As a result of this manœuvre were the companies on the right thrown up to the left, and was the whole parade thrown into confusion?

A.—To the first part of the question, yes. To the second part of the question, there was a great deal of confusion.

The Court was cleared, and on being re-opened the examination of the witness by the prisoner was continued.

Q.—Did you endeavour to rectify the confusion, so far as your company was concerned?

A.—I did.

Q.—How?

A.—I gave the word "Right about face" to my company, and commenced to retire into *echelon*. After I had returned two or three paces, Captain Algar rode up to me and called out, "Halt, where are you going; you have got no order to retire." Half of my company, about half, halted at Captain Algar's word "halt," and the other half went on, which caused some confusion. I said to Captain Algar, "I am all right; I want to get in my place in echelon again," or words to that effect. Captain Algar looked about him and said, "You are right; go on." I then moved on to my place and halted and fronted there.

Q.—Did Colonel Kennedy then address you? Please state what passed.

A.—Just after Captain Algar spoke to me, and before he told me to go on, Colonel Kennedy called out from a distance of about twenty yards. "Lieutenant Frend, what are you doing?" or words to that effect. I, finding that I was checked by a mounted officer, Captain Algar, and being somewhat confused, supposed that I had misunderstood Colonel Kennedy's order, and said, "I don't know."

Q.—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy's reply to your answer?

A.—No.

The Court adjourned for three quarters of an hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, the examination of the witness by the prisoner was continued :—

Q.—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy say to me that morning, "You are not fit, sir, to command a company," or words to that effect. State the exact words if you can remember them, and describe the tone and manner in which they were uttered.

A.—I heard Colonel Kennedy say, "He is unfit to command a company," or, "he cannot command a company." I don't know to whom the words applied, as no name was mentioned. They were uttered in a loud and excited tone.

Q.—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy order me to dress my company, and did he use the words "Please, sir," in the following orders—Dress your company, please, sir; advance, if you please, sir; dress up, if you please, sir.

A.—To the first part of the question, yes. To the second part, he did not.

Q.—Can you state the exact words Colonel Kennedy used?

A.—I can state a few of them. I heard Colonel Kennedy say, "Dress your company, sir; advance, Ensign Gilbert; pace to your front, sir; quick march Ensign Gilbert," and several others, in all about twelve fifteen.

Q.—In what tone and manner were these commands given?

A.—In a very loud and plain tone.

Q.—Where were you standing when these commands were given, and what drew your attention to them?

A.—I was standing in front of the line with my back to Ensign Gilbert's company and dressing my own company. My attention was drawn to them by the peculiarly loud and rapid way in which they were given?

Q.—Within what space of time did Colonel Kennedy give me these twelve or fifteen commands?

A.—To the best of my belief a minute, or a minute and a half. They followed one another as quickly as possible.

Q.—Was his manner bewildering?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And such as to confuse me and make me lose my head?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Colonel Kennedy give me sufficient time to obey any one of these single orders?

A.—No, I should think not, or I should say not.

Q.—Do you remember my saying to Colonel Kennedy that I had forgotten the number of my company, and was my manner respectful when I said this?

A.—Yes, to both parts of the question.

Q.—What did Colonel Kennedy say to me?

A.—To the best of my belief he said, "Go and ask any intelligent private, he can tell you."

Q.—Did he repeat this order?

A.—To the best of my belief Ensign Gilbert's covering sergeant called out to him the number of his company. Colonel Kennedy then insisted on his asking a private.

Q.—In what tone and manner was this order given?

A.—In a sneering and sarcastic tone.

Q.—Have you ever heard Colonel Kennedy address any officer in terms and tone as he addressed me on the morning of the 19th September?

A.—No, I do not think I heard in tone. There was nothing in the words themselves.

Q.—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy address Ensign Sandford by my name when reproving him on parade that morning?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was an escort over me called for in your opinion?

A.—No.

Q.—Has Colonel Kennedy taken away the command of your company from you and given it to your junior, and did you fall in behind your junior in command?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In what language did Colonel Kennedy take the command from you?

A.—He said "Ensign Sandford, take command of the company. Lieutenant Frend, look on and see if you can't learn something" in a loud tone so that all the men could hear within fifty or sixty yards.

Q.—Have you heard Colonel Kennedy say that when forming line under fire and going to lie down very exact dressing is not necessary?

A.—I heard Colonel Kennedy say that all that is necessary is to align the pivots, and the men dressed slightly.

Q.—From what you saw of Colonel Kennedy's treatment of me on the morning of the 19th September, were you at all surprised at the explosion which occurred?

A.—No.

The Court will reassemble at eleven o'clock to-day. —*Madras Times*, Nov. 18.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday (November 18) at Government House, Calcutta, there was a full attendance of members.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, in presenting the final report of the select committee on the bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, observed that he hoped his Lordship would allow him to reserve for the present the few observations he had to make on the bill which had been already so much discussed, and hoped to have an early opportunity of expatiating on the policy of the Government respecting it.

Mr. Stephen then moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the imitation of suits. He was not disposed to occupy the time of the Council with the bill, inasmuch as it was one of a somewhat technical character. It was nevertheless one of great utility. The present limitation law, Act XIV. of 1859, contained 24 sections. He was sorry to say those 24 sections had given rise to more than a thousand, in fact to nearly eleven hundred decisions. The law came into force not in 1859 when it was passed, but in 1862, so that it had been in force eight years. The number of decisions therefore had averaged about 125 per annum. Mr. Stephen did not let fall whether this number of decisions represented rulings upon new points exclusively, or whether it embraced the whole of the decisions on limitation recorded by the courts. The former, however, we take to be correct. Mr. Stephen then adverted to the work of Mr. Ninian Thompson on the limitation of suits. The work reflected great credit on Mr. Thompson as a lawyer, and in the present state of the law had proved of undoubted utility. But he (Mr. Stephen), while admitting its great usefulness, thought it was the duty of the legislature to prevent the necessity for such a work by reducing the immense number of existing decisions to a series of concise and plainly expressed rules. Mr. Stephen then glanced at the manner in which the running of limitation under the present law was sought to be determined, and was disposed to regard one of the chief sources of difficulty to consist in correctly ascertaining this point. According to the language of the Act a suit was to be brought within a certain time after the cause of action arose, and in default of so doing limitation began to run. Now it was difficult to say at what precise moment a cause of action did arise. Under the new law, which would contain only 28 sections, this difficulty would be avoided. There would be a comprehensive schedule, setting forth all the particular suits that have come into existence, and against each the limitation applicable would be placed. The schedule in point of fact would embody the substance of the enormous number of decisions to which he had referred. There would also be a carefully prepared index, which would enable anybody to refer to the particular suit of which he was in search. Another feature was of considerable importance in point of simplification. The bill proposed to repeal different parts of no fewer than 24 Acts. He would not at present say anything about the substantive provisions of the bill itself, as they were all of a well established character.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the Bill for the Registration of Assurances, and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

The Hon'ble Gentleman next introduced the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He briefly explained the objects of the bill, pointing out that it was extremely difficult at the present time to ascertain the precise legal functions of the District Judge. The original legislation on this subject was contained in the Regulation of 1793, and the corresponding Regulation of 1795, 1803 and 1805, the application of substantive law and also the rules of procedure applying only to the Zillah or District Courts. Subsequently, the Courts of the Moonsiff, and of the Sudder Ameen, were established on their present footing by Regulation XXIII. of 1814, and, still further, the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen by Regulation V. of 1835. These regulations prescribed certain rules of procedure for the guidance of these courts, and they contained also provisions to extend the rules of the older regulations by which the Zillah Courts were guided in their application of the substantive law. On the passing of the Civil Procedure Code, the rules of procedure established by the regulations were superseded, and hereupon it became necessary to expunge these regulations by express repeal. But as the rules and direction in regard to the application of substantive law, and the rules of procedure had become very much interwoven, the directions relating to the application of substantive law were not, through inadvertence, distinguished in the repeals which followed on the introduction of the Civil Code from the rules regarding procedure. A very important rule contained in section 18 of the bill now before the Council was only legally binding upon the Courts of District Judges, although the entire litigation of the country in the provinces to which this bill applied, was at least in its primary stages adjudicated by the inferior courts. The provisions of section 17 also were only applicable at the present time to the District Courts. The present law, moreover, left doubtful the extent of the power which can be exercised by the District Court over its ministerial officers. The High Court claimed to exercise a power of interference in the removal of such officers. This power the present bill proposed to disallow, and it would be for the select committee to determine whether this provision should stand. He thought that if the High Court was to have a power of removing ministerial officers from one District Court to another, the exercise of that power should be restricted to cases in which the interference is sought by the District Judge. He deemed it of very great importance that a court standing in the position of a District Court should have such matters as the removal of its ministerial officers in its own hands.

Mr. Stephen then moved that the new Insolvency Bill be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in two months. Since he had moved for leave to introduce the bill, it had been printed and published for public information. He had stated what the principles of the bill were, and had pointed out the manner in which it had been framed upon the English law which had been recently passed. From remarks he had seen an impression seemed to prevail that it was intended to press the bill through Council in a violent hurry, in consequence of the first January being inserted as the date on which it was to come into force. The insertion of a date in a Draft Act was usual, but any other date could be fixed, this being matter of form only. It was highly desirable to have the views of the commercial members of the Council upon the bill, as also those of the three Chambers of Commerce to which the bill had been forwarded.

Mr. Stephen then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman be added to the select committee on the bill for amending the Law of Evidence.

The Council then broke up.

AN EASTERN VIEW OF THE WAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The *Levant Times* publishes a translation of an interesting letter on the war written by Feruk Khan, the Persian diplomatist who was employed by the Shah on a special mission to Europe in 1857. Feruk Khan holds that the interests of the East are vitally concerned in the issue of the struggle between France and Germany :—

"I have always been persuaded (he writes) that the great danger for the East would only arise at the moment when France should have need of an alliance with Russia. To-day this need is manifest. If the offers of France are accepted by Russia, then commences the great Eastern crisis. But, if those offers are rejected, do you suppose that our situation will become more reassuring? For my part, the refusal of Russia would only prove one thing, that is, that Prussia has beforehand guaranteed her a more considerable prize. We are told that France has no longer anything to offer to Russia. Profound mistake! France can still keep occupied a million of German soldiers, and thereby hand over the whole of the East to Russia. But for the war with France, Prussia, seconding England, would have only to say a word in order to stop the march of Russia; while an alliance between Russia and France upsets the whole of Germany and completely isolates England. If there be anything which could save us from such sad eventualities, it is the triumph of France. A prosperous and satisfied France would have a great interest in maintaining the Eastern equilibrium; while a vanquished and invaded France would be forced to sacrifice the East, and, if needs be, the whole world, in order to save her own existence. This is one, at least, of the considerations which ought to guide the sympathies of our Governments."

The Persian diplomatist does not think that the greatness of Germany would be hostile to Eastern interests; on the contrary, he considers Germanic unity one of the happiest events, both for the world in general and for the East in particular; but he is anxious that the elevation of this new Power should not impair the greatness of France. The elevation of the one, he says, would be a boon to Europe, but the abasement of the other would be a calamity to mankind. The faults of French diplomacy have, he remarks, no doubt sometimes occasioned embarrassments in the East; but, he asks, "what are these secondary accidents by the side of those immense advantages which we daily derive from the great faculties of that noble nation? England, also, has caused a good deal of embarrassment to all the Governments of Asia. But, can we forget the incalculable benefits its powerful civilization has bestowed upon us? These two great peoples, with all their faults, have been the great benefactors of the East." To the assertion that the pacific character of the German people would naturally be the best guarantee of a solid peace Feruk Khan rejoins that all people of the earth, from the most barbarous to the most civilized, have made war as long as they could, and that a people never knows any other frontier than that defined by its power. The German race has hitherto conquered all that it could conquer—in Italy, Poland, Sleswick, Bohemia, and Hungary, and if it has stopped it is only because the weaknesses in its Constitution did not allow it to proceed any farther. But, he continues, it is argued that Germany has never exercised any violent pressure upon the East or upon Asia. Is it so difficult, then, to discover the cause?

"Having no navy, her action was necessarily confined within her shores. But the triumphant unity of Germany will soon find itself at the head of one of the most formidable navies of the world; and then our brave peoples of the East will understand how far the moderation will extend of an empire of sixty millions of Germans armed with all the forces of civilization, and directed by the genius of that strange and insatiable animal, man. The Cabinets of Europe will, no doubt, have leisure to inquire at their ease what would then become of the provinces of the Baltic, of Denmark, of Holland, and even of that happy and incomprehensible England, whose indifference is beginning to drive even our Oriental fatalism to despair. . . . We shall see the floods of German emigrants resume their natural course, and, descending the valley of the Danube inundate the fairest parts of the East. This might be an advantage to mankind, but fancy the position of our Mussulman brothers of Turkey in the midst of this invasion—a pacific one, it is true, but impelled and sustained by the whole weight of a great and united Germany."

LETTER OF GENERAL LEBRUN ON THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

The French General Lebrun, who is a prisoner of war at Aix-la-Chapelle, has written the following letter on the subject of the battle at Sedan :—

"In a note which General de Wimpffen sent to the Emperor during the battle at Sedan, and which has been made public through various organs of the press, the General-in-Chief of the French Army (the third we had on that fatal day, the 1st of Sept.) made use of the following expressions, which I take from the *Etoile Belge*—a gave orders to General Lebrun to attempt the opening in the direction of Carignan. I shall have him followed by all disposable forces. I direct General Ducrot to support this movement, and General Douay to cover the retreat.'

"It was not my intention to rectify what in this assertion of General de Wimpffen appeared to me to be incorrect, or to anticipate equivocal interpretations to which it may give rise in regard to me, in order to give myself the satisfaction of destroying them. All personal feeling, it seemed to me, ought to remain silent in presence of the immensity of the misfortunes which overwhelm us. The time will come soon enough when, for the sake of truth, or for the safe keeping of the honour of certain persons, it will be a duty to lay faithfully before the country and the army the various incidents of the battle of Sedan. If to-day I break the silence which I had imposed upon myself, it is because I am placed in the impossibility of keeping it any longer. I am, in fact, interrogated, and people want to know from me whether General de Wimpffen really gave me the order mentioned in the note which he sent to the Emperor (without any indication of time). In other words, and if I well understand the whole meaning of the demand which is addressed to me, people wish to know what I did with the above-mentioned order, supposing that it was given to me, or what the causes were which prevented its execution, as well as the accomplishment of that famous opening towards Carignan. This being so, I categorically answer, and publicly declare, that I have in the course of the circumstances in which I saw General de Wimpffen during the thirteen hours that the battle of Sedan lasted—namely, at ten o'clock, at one o'clock, and at half-past four or five o'clock—I never received an order from him to attempt, with the troops under my command, the movement mentioned in his note to the Emperor. In the two first interviews which I had with him, the General spoke to me about the retreat of the army which might become necessary, and he seemed disposed to have this retreat effected, when he should deem it indispensable, in the direction of Carignan and Montmédy, or rather in that of Mezières, through Illy and Floing. Far from ordering me to move immediately towards Carignan, he was encouraging me to continue to hold firmly the positions which I had been defending with the 12th Corps from the beginning of the battle. It is quite possible that, finding himself on another part of the ground than the one where I myself stood when he wrote the note to the Emperor, the General-in-Chief intended to give me, or to send to me, the order which he mentioned in that note; but in that case I affirm again that he did not go beyond an intention. I can well admit—and all who have seen war will also admit with me—that when the moment came to convert intention into fact the General might alter his mind in presence of one of those incidents so frequent on the battle-field, when he who commands sees himself suddenly obliged to modify or discard measures previously settled in his mind. I should be all the more authorised to consider as a real fact what I mention here as a mere hypothesis, that it is for me the only means of explaining how it happened that in his official report on the battle addressed to the Minister of War General de Wimpffen did not say one word about an order which he had given me to attempt with the 12th Corps an opening in the direction of Carignan. On the subject of my third interview with the General-in-Chief I have need to be very explicit. I shall never suppose that General de Wimpffen could consider that he was ordering me to attempt 'an opening on Carignan' when he came to me in the centre of the village of Balan, where I was, and proposed to me to resume the offensive with the two or three thousand men whom we were then able to gather around us. It was then half-past four to five o'clock; for more than two hours all hope of not succumbing had been lost for us; more than two-thirds of our army had already irresistibly and unconsciously thrown themselves into the mouse-trap of Sedan (let me be excused for using a trivial word, which best expresses my thought). General de Wimpffen must have kept in recollection the few words with which I met, not his order, but the proposal which he brought to me—'We shall sacrifice here two or three thousand men without any useful result. But, if you will, let us march.' We did, in fact, march, without a single word being exchanged between him and me. We had not crossed a space of 200 mètres—we had not reached the end of the village (in the direction of Carignan)—when, casting a glance behind, and observing the fact that we were not followed, the General-in-Chief turned his horse back, declaring to me that there was no need to insist any longer, and directing me to effect the retreat towards Sedan.

"No; in this last interview of the General-in-Chief with me—in this last episode of the battle—no question was raised about the attempt of an opening towards Carignan, no more than about a passage to be opened in that direction for the Emperor himself. What I thought, and what I still think now, of the proposal made by General de Wimpffen, in the moment